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b. A few old areas and new areas where land reform is completed but where special conditions prevail should equal prewar production.

c. Calamity areas and areas where land reform is uncompleted should seek to approach prewar production.

d. Production of foods over the country should exceed 1951 by 8 percent, production of cotton by 20 percent.

e. Other crops should exceed the goals set and should improve quality.

## 2. Raise Output of Food, Industrial Crops, and Export Crops

a. Increase production per unit of area.

b. No general decrease in food-crop area.

c. No increase in industrial crop area above 1951.

d. Improve and increase irrigation and overcome natural disasters. Authorities on all levels shall carry out the government's anti-flood directive, fight floods and pests. Seeds should be treated to prevent diseases.

e. Expand and improve use of fertilizers.

f. Expand and improve the practice of animal husbandry. Emphasize better feeding.

g. Expand fresh water fish production. Fishermen's mutual aid teams and cooperatives should be increased. Better leadership should be secured in state production and marketing agencies.

## 3. Expand and Strengthen Peasant Organization

Short-term mutual aid teams should become universal and year-round teams should be increased wherever the movement has become established. In areas where feasible, agricultural production cooperatives with land on a joint-stock basis should be organized. Old areas should organize 80-90 percent of the peasants during 1952 - 1953 and other areas in 3 years. To reach this goal:

a. Strengthen mutual aid team and agricultural production cooperative leadership and strengthen education of the masses toward collectivism.

b. Mutual aid teams and agricultural production cooperatives should set production goals and enter into contracts with supply cooperatives for sale of their crops to promote better relationship between national economic planning and the rural economy.

c. Lead mutual aid teams to direct surplus labor into better cultivation, soil improvement, irrigation, afforestation, and supplementary industries and expand handicrafts to aid in production increase.

d. Set up regional and provincial implement factories and give preference to mutual aid teams and agricultural production cooperatives in distribution of the output. Since a general large-scale mechanization of agriculture is not yet possible, each hsien should set up one or more state farms to introduce modern improved machines, improved seeds, and improved cultivation techniques. These farms should be able to surpass the production of local farmers. They should employ budget systems and scientific and business methods and educate the peasants toward collectivism.

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4. All authorities from the provincial level down must regard leadership in meeting the year's agricultural production goals as their most important task. Land reform should be completed before spring planting, the most important immediate task, begins. In no case should land reform interfere with spring planting. Land reform and the anti-America, anti-Korea, and anti-counterrevolutionary movements have released the peasants' productive strength and promoted their patriotic production zeal. The current Three Antis Movement will greatly further the production and austerity movement. All this, provided authorities on all levels strengthen their leadership, will contribute toward reaching the 1952 agricultural production goals herein set forth.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST CHINA -- Hankow, Chang-chiang Jih-pao,  
24 May 52

By the end of April 1952, 1,430,000 mutual aid teams and a small number of agricultural production cooperatives had enrolled over 7 million peasants or 23 percent of the total in the area.

In Shantung (an old liberated area) 85 percent of the peasants are organized. The number of temporary mutual aid teams was reduced from 32 percent to 12 percent of the total, in 1952, as compared with 1951. The year-round type of mutual aid teams now constitute 41 percent of the total mutual aid teams in the province. In North Anhwei they number 28 percent of the total. Agricultural production cooperatives have appeared in this area which is also an old liberated area.

In the newly liberated areas of East China [1948 - 1949] party members, Youth Corps members, and model laborers have been asked to take the lead in promoting organization. In Chekiang, 15 percent of the peasants have been organized, as well as the peasants in Fukien, South Anhwei, and South Kiangsu. Ten to 18 percent of the mutual aid teams here are of the year-round variety. The extremes of laissez faire and attempts at compulsion to enroll peasants in mutual aid teams have been manifest. Steps have been taken to correct these deviations.

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